Proceedings of the

ATLANTIC REGION STEWARDSHIP WORKSHOP

10 - 12 September 1990
Rodd Brudenell Resort,
Prince Edward Island

Edited by
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and
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Quebec-Labrador Foundation

Atlantic Center for the Environment

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Wildlife Habitat Canada
and
PEI Department of the Environment
Division of Fisheries and Wildlife

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The conservation of natural resources and heritage is of increasing concern to Canadians. But a challenge in opposition to this rising concern are increased pressures on traditional landscapes, wetlands, woodlots, wildlife habitats and other areas of concern.

These pressures require new and creative ways of conserving, preserving and restoring precious resources. A relatively new tool to see wide application by professional conservationists is "stewardship." In its most simple definition, stewardship is people taking more active responsibility for care of the land.

In practice, stewardship can take many forms, ranging from simple awareness to legal deed restrictions for preservation in perpetuity. Even more varied are the techniques used to educate and enhance the public's natural interest in their environment without compromising their need for economic development.

In Atlantic Canada, it is recognized that all areas of concern cannot be protected through acquistion alone. Complete acquistion of such areas, be it public or private, is neither possible nor desirable; nongovernmental organizations and government agencies at all levels are looking to stewardship to help bridge the gaps.

These are a summary of proceedings of the Atlantic Region Stewardship Workshop held 10-12 September 1990 at Brudenell Provincial Park, Prince Edward Island and hosted by the Quebec-Labrador Foundation, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Prince Edward Island Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Environment Canada. Objectives of the conference were to:

1. Provide an overview of stewardship programs within and outside the Atlantic Region,

2. Provide initial training in stewardship techniques, and

3. Develop recommendations for future stewardship projects in the region.

The 32 invited participants represented 4 federal agencies, 5 provincial agencies, 9 nongovernmental organizations from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, as well as guests from the United States and Ontario.

Many stewardship programs are now being planned in Atlantic Canada. To further their development, the participants developed the following recommendations in response to pressing needs.

Major Recommendations

I. Because long-term staffing is critical to the sustainability of stewardship programs, create guaranteed sources of funding through dedication of public funds and private donations.

II. Create financial incentives for landowner participation.

II. Promote better awareness of stewardship potential and techniques

III. Maximize effect by coordinating public and private stewardship programs at all levels.

IV. Continue regional action on the recommendations above by creating a working network of organizations through existing avenues and putting stewardship on the local and national agenda.

Stewardship, though varied in form, is neither phantom nor panacea. It offers new opportunities for conserving and enhancing private resources for the public and, ultimately, individual benefit.

FOREWARD

These are proceedings of the Atlantic Region Stewardship Workshop held 10-12 September 1990 at Brudenell Provincial Park, Prince Edward Island. With funding provided by Wildlife Habitat Canada, each of the Atlantic Provinces has a coordinator working under the auspices of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan [NAWMP] to develop stewardship programs.

The workshop grew out of a need for further understanding of stewardship and its potential identified by the technical committee of the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture of the NAWMP. The committee asked the Quebec-Labrador Foundation to develop a workshop to meet the following objectives:

1. Provide an overview of stewardship programs wihtin and outside the Atlantic Region,

2. Provide intial training in stewardship techniques, and

3. Develop recommendations for future stewardship projects in the region.

These proceedings provide an edited transcript of the workshop. Individual presentors have not reviewed the proceedings.

The workshop was developed by the Quebec-Labrador Foundation's Atlantic Center for the Environment, with assistance from Wildlife Habitat Canada, the PEI Division of Fish and Wildlife and Environment Canada. The proceedings have been printed courtesy of Environment Canada, Inland Waters Directorate.

These proceedings are prepared not only as a record of the workshop, but as a vehicle to expand its effect on the development of stewardship programs in the Atlantic Region. Persons and organizations interested in future communications, policy papers, training sessions or conferences should contact Brent Mitchell, Director of Conservation and Communications, Atlantic Center for the Environment, 39 South Main Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts, 01938, 508-356-0038, and/or individual participants listed in the appendix.

FIELD TRIP

led by BRUCE THOMPSON
PEI Division of Fish and Wildlife.

The first activity of the workshop was a field trip to the Montague-Valleyfield Rivers Watershed Complex located near the workshop site at Brudenell. The Montague-Valleyfield Rivers Watershed Complex is an area of study for the Canada-Prince Edward Island Water Management Agreement, a federal/provincial cooperative effort signed in November of 1987. The Agreement focuses on several areas including groundwater contamination, surface water degradation and estuarine eutrophication.

The Montague-Valleyfield Rivers Watershed Complex is the site of an extensive management project; the goal of which is to implement a cooperative land use management plan that will benefit wildlife, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The five-year project, begun in 1986, was to demonstrate to land users and 25+ land resource agencies involved that many benefits of cooperative land use management are possible.

Fish and wildlife habitat within the watershed had deteriorated prior to the project's implementation due to long-time forest highgrading; farmland consolidation; hedgerow removal and clean farming practices; soil erosion and sedimentation; and the simplification of natural cover. To address problems in the watershed, the Montague River Watershed Integrated Management Pilot Project initiated the following subprojects:

1. Stream Enhancement Activities
2. Finfish Population Studies
3. Land Use Survey
4. Wildlife Habitat Evaluation
5. Wood Duck Nest Box Establishment
6. Studies of Snag Utilization by Cavity Nesters
7. Demonstration Projects of Erosion Control Devices

WELCOME

Hon. GILBERT CLEMENTS
Minister of Environment and Finance
Prince Edward Island

Good morning everyone and welcome to Brudenell. For those of you from away, welcome to Prince Edward Island. It's always a pleasure to have visitors to the islands, especially when they are dealing with subjects as important as the one you're dealing with today. I want to congratulate the organizers for putting this together and the good turnout that you have.

I guess when you get to be my age everybody looks young, but I'm interested and pleased that there are so many young people here today. To have people interested in this is very important.

Prince Edward Island has certainly made some great efforts in heritage conservation as you've heard in these proceedings, but we have a tremendous amount left to do. And while you drive around Prince Edward Island it looks as though we have preserved our heritage, the fact of the matter is that we haven't really, and I would say that per capita, on an acre-per-acre basis, we're probably no better off than any place else in eastern Canada. We're also stressed with development here. Some of our choicest farmland has been sold and divided up into lots. This is extremely unfortunate, because, as you know, once that happens it can never be put back into production.

We face all the same problems in this province as everyone else does. As I'm also Minister of Finance I can share the secret that there isn't enough money to go out and buy all the land that needs to be preserved. I don't know what the answer is.

I can share all of the dilemmas, as a landowner, a person interested in conservation and as a politician. If you people have some solutions to that problem, not only will I thank you, but I think everyone interested in preservation and conservation will thank you. But some of the steps that have been taken hold some promise and we're actively looking into all possibilities. We are anxiously awaiting recommendations from the Royal Commission on the Land.

The people we have working on stewardship on PEI are really and exceptional group.. They are working hard and are a credit to the province. I just want to compliment you all for your involvement. We need all the help we can get. We've gotten some great support from around the province and from around the country. We want even more help because we want to become an example of what can be done with stewardship.

OPENING

BRENT MITCHELL; Quebec-Labrador Foundation
Atlantic Center for the Environment

Welcome to the Atlantic Region Stewardship Workshop. Thank you all for coming and participating in these discussions.

This gathering reflects a growing reliance on private approaches to conservation in Atlantic Canada. As described in the objectives you've all seen, we are here to discuss the means of promoting voluntary conservation and sketch recommendations for its future here.

Stewardship can be a powerful tool in conservation programs focused on any resource. I'd like to read a few passages from one of your hand-outs, the press release from *Successful Farming* by John Walter entitled, "New Efforts Needed to Help Farmers Manage Wildlife."

> Prompted by the international crisis of declining waterfowl numbers, the sponsors of Farming in the Flyways gathered information from [U.S.] farmers themselves about how best to manage farmland and other agricultural resources to benefit wildlife....An estimated 90 percent of migratory wildlife are produced on private land. And according to the Farming in the Flyway surveys, many farmers have the motivation and management ability to maintain and improve wetlands and other wildlife habitat.
>
> ...[O]f the two-thirds of farmers who perceive themselves to be friendly toward wildlife, more than 80 percent have never received any kind of public support (cost-sharing, tax relief, technical assistance or other forms of encouragement) for their conservation efforts. Yet the public expects the farmer to invest time and money in managing wildlife resources, which provide little or no financial return.
>
> The challenge now is to create new incentives for farmers to manage their land with wildlife and other natural resources in mind....The people with the interest and the management ability to help wildlife are out there on the land.

People across the continent are becoming more aware of their environment, and more willing to take responsibility for its care. Nowhere is this more true than in the Atlantic Region. A May 1989 Gallup poll showed this region to have the highest degree of public concern toward the environment relative to other regions.

With interest high, it is a good time for this workshop, especially as new stewardship coordinators begin to work with conservation and wildlife agencies in each of the provinces. Prince Edward Island is an appropriate place for the workshop given the landmark stewardship activities of the Island Nature Trust and activities under the Federal/Provincial Water Agreement.

Finally, I think we have a good mix of participants representing public, private and academic interests. Unfortunately, representation is not exhaustive. However, we felt it important for the first workshop to be of limited size (approximately 30) in order to encourage free discussion. This event should spawn follow-up training sessions, exchanges and conferences to bring in all interested parties. Our object henceforth should be to involve as many people as possible.

Stewardship of Lands in Canada: Its History and Present Form

KEN COX
Wildlife Habitat Canada

With only eleven percent of Canada in private hands, management of private lands may not, at first, seem important. When we consider the demographics of Canada, the importance of private land management becomes much clearer: Crown land is not evenly distributed throughout Canada; rather, it is concentrated in areas with low population.

Ninety percent of Canada's population lives in the area extending 250 kilometers north of the 49th parallel. Prince Edward Island is ninety percent privately held. Similarly, more that seventy percent of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick is under private tenure. Although only eleven percent of Canada's interior is privately owned, if you drew a line from Ottawa to Algonquin Provincial Park, and then to the Great Lakes, you would find that ninety percent of these lands were in private hands.

Thus, it is important to involve the landowner in the retention of natural areas and wildlife habitat. Webster's Dictionary defines "stewardship" as follows: "individual's responsibility to manage his life and property with regard to the rights of others." The case for stewardship is strengthened further when one realizes that the tenure statistics cited above do not include the amount of Crown land leased to corporations for mineral or timber extraction.

This pattern of land tenure, and the resulting influence that private and corporate interests have in land use decisions make it imperative that private and corporate lands be addressed in any landscape-oriented approach to natural area and wildlife habitat conservation.

Property rights vary with different tenure patterns. Private ownership can be broken down into full fee title, covenants, and conservation easements. Property rights associated with public land include leasing or dedication for mining and timbering.

Initially, the concept of stewardship was recognized and pursued as public stewardship carried out by government agencies. Thus, stewardship took the form of establishing national and provincial parks, ecological reserves and wildlife management areas. This tradition has a rich history: in 1887, Sir John H. MacDonald designated the Hot Springs at Sulfur Mountain in Alberta. From that time, many natural phenomenon and areas important to flora and fauna have been designated as parks. These areas are integral to the mosaic of the landscape that Canadians have grown up with and influenced and cherished.

Public acquisition has been the main thrust of the Canadian effort to preserve wildlife habitat. It has been augmented and even driven by a number of regional nonprofits. In most areas, the park acquisition and protection plans are not yet complete.

How will shrinking budgets effect these efforts? Short-term reality seems to indicate that public money will be available for expanding the system. But the long-term reality is uncertain. Either way, hinterlands of parks and protected areas need to be closely managed in a long-term and sustainable way or these protected areas will end up being integral only to themselves and end up as islands of green in a sea of unilateral-purpose development.

There is a sincere effort within municipal, provincial, and federal government agencies to promote sound stewardship within these ares. Most parks and protected areas are in areas of low population. Therefore, stewardship of privately held lands must become a reality.

There is a fairly long history of private stewardship in Canada, especially concerning wetlands across the prairie. These efforts date back to the dust bowl era of the 1930s. Two agencies pursued stewardship programs. A rehabilitation administration of Agriculture Canada had a significant impact on soil conservation and wildlife habitat. Their program centered on planting shelter belts, dugouts and other construction projects on private land.

The other organization instrumental in stewardship on private land was founded, and largely funded, by sportsmen from the United States in 1938: Ducks Unlimited (DU). Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC), wrote the book on free easements from private owners to preserve, enhance and restore private wetlands. They have since expanded beyond their original purpose of wetland protection.

From 1963 until 1975, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) offered economic incentives for maintaining wetlands on privately held land. This program used the land easement format and provided for annual payments to landowners based on an appraised value of the wetland under easement. 2,614 landowners participated in this program, protecting 30,000 hectares of wetlands. Lack of funds terminated the program in 1975. It was the most successful habitat protection scheme CWS has ever undertaken. It was well received by the private sector.

If the early federal involvement to promote habitat preservation through stewardship programs represent the first level of stewardship initiatives, the second level IS a more modern approach. With lack of funding, volunteer participation has become important.

The first example of such an program was the Red Deer County Habitat Protection Program in Alberta. Options open to landowners involve fencing critical fish and wildlife habitat, modifying grazing activity, lease payments, and pheasant releases. 88 owners participated in retaining 4,000 total hectares. Crucial to this effort has been including local land owners in designing and running these programs. There are now similar stewardship programs that CWS is running on Prince Edward Island, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebéc, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. One for British Columbia is under development.

The success of such a stewardship program depends on a variety of factors:

The program must:

- be well suited to the client group: it is the landowner's property so it is critical to get them involved initially and keep them excited;
- be voluntary;
- be flexible and adaptive;
- be acceptable to landowners and accepted locally;
- be fair and equitable;
- have definable goals from which progress can be measured;
- be easily implemented and require minimum maintenance;
- be acceptable to those who pay for it;
- recognize the cost to the landowner;
- provide for at least yearly follow-ups to the landowner.

The program should:

- accommodate participation from a variety of individuals and groups;
- effect a large land base or land area of natural features to be secured;
- involve minimum capital investment and constructive maintenance;
- accommodate public access whenever possible.

The third level of stewardship programs is corporate stewardship. As mentioned above, much of the Crown's land is leased to corporate interests for mining or timbering. Numerous corporations also own large tracts of land onto which stewardship programs could be established.

Wildlife Habitat Canada is currently forming corporate stewardship programs along the lines of the private ones developed over the past five years.

Traditional relationships between the corporate community and the conservation community have dealt with contributions to wildlife habitat or other natural areas protection programs. Increasingly, corporations have entered stewardship programs with government agencies to increase wildlife habitat. These stewardship programs can be extremely effective in instigating communication between corporate and conservation groups — a commonality of purpose can be explored face to face.

While the stewardship programs are important for retention of areas for wildlife habitat, and indeed, that is their primary purpose, the communication and education component may be just as important. Involvement of local people heighten their awareness of processes occurring on the land. These projects can renew or create a sense of conservation land ethic. Another important result is a more aware and educated voting populous. This can be critical to passage of municipal zoning ordinances or provincial and federal legislation. Politicians are much more likely to promote ecologically-minded initiatives when they see interest from their constituency.

It is a combination of change in policy and legislation issues, education of young and old, grass roots work on the land that will make the Canadian landscape both ecologically and economically more sustainable over time. Stewardship is but one link in that chain. Let's make it a strong one.

Land Trusts and Stewardship in Atlantic Canada: Their Role and Potential

DIANE GRIFFIN
Island Nature Trust

There are two land trusts in eastern Canada: one in New Brunswick and one on Prince Edward Island. Ninety percent of PEI is privately owned. The opposite is true in Alberta where a vast majority of the land is owned by the Crown. High percentage of public land, however, does not necessarily make conservation easier. There is another land trust in British Columbia which has more money at its disposal. Consequently, it is not as involved with stewardship. Stewardship is, to some degree, a doctrine dictated by fiscal resources: organizations that can afford fee purchase of lands are less likely to be involved in stewardship.

In 1979, the natural areas situation on PEI was not good. Some provincial agencies were interested in land, but there was no staff nor budget. There was no prospect on the horizon for protecting natural sites or critical areas. In response, a group formed a private nature trust called the Island Nature Trust.

Since the organization initiated on a shoestring budget, they found it very useful to have a lawyer on the board. Legal fees often account for the majority of land trust expenses. Another important component to a successful land trust is the quality of the board as a whole. It is important to have a diverse range of people who are not always thinking the same thing but who share a common goal.

It is crucial that the objectives of the land trust remain very sharp. Primary objectives should be the management of natural areas. Any other activities should remain ancillary to that goal. Island Nature Trust has three primary goals, or orientations:

- Management of either the Trust's land or other peoples' (through covenants). Acquiring land has positive aspects, such as complete control, and negative aspects, such as expense.
- Education is very important to stewardship. Island Nature Trust concentrates its education efforts toward two groups: general public, including school children; and landowners. Benefits for educating the general public include communicating the importance of protected areas which may, in turn, convince government and corporations to give money by presenting land conservation as a "palpable" issue, that is, one with support from the people. Educating landowners requires commitment and consistency. The institution as well as the individual contacts must survive. People are beginning to leave property to the land trust in their wills. This shows an acceptance from landowners as well as long-term benefits from good landowner relations.
- Advocacy: two years ago, Island Nature Trust was involved in an appeal on construction on an International Biological Programme (IBP) site. A sand dune area was bought by a group of Long Island speculators who proposed to develop it. the Trust urged a land swap with some nearby federal land. It was brought to court, and Island Nature Trust prevailed. Advocacy can be important to establish an image of strength and commitment. It can also be expensive. This suit cost the Trust $100,000.

Stewardship in general is expensive. It is best to take advantage of what other, preferably larger, groups are doing elsewhere.

Island Nature Trust started with an emphasis on land acquisition, not stewardship. There are a number of approaches to land acquisition, including:

- Donation: convince people to donate land and take advantage of tax incentives (donation to a charitable organization).
- Bargain sale: you can often get landowners to agree to a bargain sale; There are tax incentives here too;
- Right of first refusal: Getting the right of first refusal can also be important.

The idea of stewardship came slowly to Island Nature Trust. Wildlife Habitat Canada was instrumental both in terms of money and in putting the Trust in touch with other organizations who were pursuing this path. It is much more efficient to learn from others who are pursuing the same objectives — you learn much faster than working in a vacuum.

When Island Nature Trust was formed, it operated in isolation and was not very effective. You need to be prepared to work with the government to get favorable legislation passed. It is also important to work closely with the government for a variety of reasons:

- there was no natural areas protection act at first, now there is;
- crown lands can be designated for conservation;
- private land designation;
- it is also important to establish legislative precedent for restrictive covenants;
- allow covenants on property and allow them to remain in effect for perpetuity;

- establish a covenant as a tax deductible donation to a charitable organization;
- establish precedent for reduction in land value for land with a covenant on it, thereby lowering landowners' taxes.

Island Nature Trust is hoping to encourage other land trust to start in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Final advice:

It is helpful to pick up members of national organizations as members of your board and to keep in touch with these groups.

- It is important to be able to keep staff for extended periods. While there may be some projects that interns or college students can undertake, aspects such as landowner relations really require the kind of consistency only available from full-time employees.
- Tell people what you want from them, but at the same time, also interact with them.

QUESTIONS and COMMENTS:

C: Many points can not be over-emphasized. Trusts should work with government: they provide the money, the private organization agrees to take over the management of lands. This leaves the private organization with money to do other things than buy land, such as land management, and cover legal fees. The latter restresses the importance of a lawyer on the board.

C: Acquisition does not necessarily mean management. Management is often overlooked. Monitoring is necessary to ensure compliance with easements, etc.

Q: Do you have any system in place for monitoring, for example, landowners or neighboring landowner?

A: Management problems are often made worse because it is easier to get money for acquisition because recognition of donor is apparent ("Donation made by Shell"). Island Nature Trust relies on volunteer efforts for monitoring. It is also possible to hire students during the summer. There is government money available because of need to train unemployed. This even applies on private land because of natural interest designations. We are currently working on a proposal to initiate a volunteer "warden" program. These would be people who live near protected areas or who own them. This has worked well in natural areas program in Alberta and ecological reserves in British Columbia. It is also important for management of lands to have a core of staff who can pinpoint what needs to be done. Caution: do not take on too much and exhaust resources.

C: We at the Nature Trust of New Brunswick have a volunteer program for monitoring. We call these people "stewards" and they keep a general watch on properties.

Q: How do you determine the value of tax receipt (value of loss to land owner) incurred by a covenant?

A: Appraisal is done on the property both before and after restriction. Revenue Canada doesn't require a certified person — it can even be a realtor. The appraisal must be justifiable. You are taking away development rights so if development potential wasn't great to begin with, the reduction isn't much: it is variable.

Q: What about the problem of eroding the local tax base?

A: You need to get provincial grants in lieu of lost taxes.

C: We should include economists as well as lawyers. Loss of taxes may be counterbalanced by other benefits to community.

C: It is crucial to have covenant, easement or other agreement on the deed. It is also important to have interested landowners on the board.

Corporate Stewardship in Atlantic Canada: Introduction to the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program

BRENDA PENAK
New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources

The New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy recognized the need to conserve provincial wetlands and initiated a Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program in 1986. However, it is only through the subsequent signing of agreements with Wildlife Habitat Canada and Ducks Unlimited and the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture that the Program was able to develop to its current very active status in wetlands conservation.

Briefly, the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program has interests in:

- wetlands assessment;
- monitoring;
- research and management;
- stewardship and education.

Stewardship requires the knowledge and appreciation of the resource values or ecological features of a natural area such as wetlands, by landowners (private or corporate), and landowner involvement in the protection, retention, care and perhaps enhancement of that property.

Work in the stewardship field requires versatility in a number of job duties including interacting tactfully and diplomatically with landowners, conducting biological inventories, experience in cartographic interpretation, tree and shrub planting for wildlife, interpreting legal jargon, sign installation, education and public relations and public speaking.

My particular job as Stewardship Coordinator for New Brunswick description reflects a diversity of duties including initiation of a stewardship program for landowners with wetlands on their property in New Brunswick, responsible for drawing up management plans for these areas, creating a public awareness program on the values and functions of wetlands, and liaising with governmental and non-governmental groups concerning wetlands conservation.

Factors influencing program direction:

1. Landownership

- Roughly 47 percent of New Brunswick's 7.25 million hectares is owned by the provincial government.
- Federal lands compose about two percent.
- The remaining land (50 %) is owned by private individuals (termed private woodlots) and industrial freehold.
- Some of the private areas may also be corporately owned (like industrial freeholds) however, the particular corporation may not be involved in wood processing.

2. Legislation — or the lack of it.

- The ability to protect natural areas or wildlife habitat (for example, a wetland) from various land use activities or resource management practices in perpetuity (or for a term) through a type of legal agreement that would be registered on the deed or "run with the land", and be transferred to each subsequent owner exists in a number of U.S. jurisdictions and in Canada in only two provinces — British Columbia and Prince Edward Island — through a Conservation Easement.
- An easement, in general, is a right or ownership interest one person has in the land owned by another.
- New Brunswick does not have the legislation to allow for conservation easements or covenants on private land to be binding on subsequent landowners.
- Legislation would have to be enacted to eliminate common law requirements usually associated with easements and covenants on private land.
- The Island Nature Trust on Prince Edward Island has considerable experience with easements and covenants and appropriation through the Natural Areas Act, and I would recommend you consult with them.

3. Tax Incentives -- No tax incentives or rebates currently exist for private landowners who protect wetlands on their property. A taxation and policy review is to be contracted out. Therefore, private stewardship agreements presented rely on the goodwill of landowners and their interests in wetlands resources.

4. Geography -- Large scale private stewardship is difficult based out of one office in Fredericton, because of geographic distances and therefore time to travel to various sites.

5. Public Awareness -- Lack of knowledge of wetlands values and functions in the general populace (so why would there be a great interest in entering into agreements for such habitat protection).

6. Cultural Differences

- In north and east parts of the province there are a number of significant wetlands and coastal habitat that require conservation.

- This area is also an area of the province that is predominantly Acadian, with its own cultural attitudes and conservation ethics that can influence any interaction with landowners and stewardship attempts. This may find its roots in cultural and historical events such as building of the "aboiteau" to control flow of tidewaters on saltmarshes for the purpose of grazing of cattle, to the traditional but illegal spring hunts for waterfowl.

- Such traditional behavior is difficult to change, but with long-term conservation education, in the schools, fish and game clubs and the encouragement of community based conservation projects and increased enforcement this will hopefully start to change.

7. Government agencies and private landowners.

- Immediately there is a strike against you. You must work harder to get the trust of the private landowner.

- Again, working closely with the community over time, is probably a good approach. A Wetlands Watch community approach to wetland education and stewardship is proposed as a pilot project in New Brunswick.

All of the factors above pointed to the fact that in New Brunswick it was necessary to initiate a major public education/communications project on the values and functions of wetlands BEFORE private landowners could be approached to enter into voluntary stewardship agreements.

However, there was a possibility to develop a program that might do both: initiate a type of stewardship program that would include a major education component; and serve as a model for private landowners. Therefore I looked to the Corporate sector to:

- Enter into agreements to protect wetland and coastal habitat and associated resources; and

- Assist with the major education component, whether through publicity and communication efforts and/or the development of an interpretive facility on a part of corporate land set aside for wildlife habitat protection or enhancement.

Simultaneously, in the United States a non-governmental organization called the Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Council (WHEC) was formed with some of the same ideas in mind, management and enhancement of corporate lands for wildlife habitat.

Kelly and Pressman (1989) recognized many benefits of such agreements which I refer to as Corporate Stewardship. They classified these under a number of categories including: ecological, social (educational and recreational), scientific, corporate, and economic.

Ecological benefits include those that relate directly to habitat protection and enhancement such as:

- helping to bolster declining populations;
- increasing species diversity;
- reducing threats to sensitive species;
- possible opportunities also for reintroductions because of enhancement activities.

Access to corporate lands and associated projects provides recreational and educational opportunities for the public, which might include hiking, wildlife viewing, nature photography to hunting and fishing. It can also be the focus for community service club involvement. The educational opportunities and potential to affect environmental awareness through various conservation projects on corporate lands is endless such as the constructing nature centers and interpretive facilities on corporate lands and awarding corporate sponsored grants.

Important partnerships between industry and government may form. Opportunities to improve the corporate image exist. Such projects can heighten awareness among the company and the general public. They may also send positive messages to other corporations about such partnerships. Improved employee relations and morale are other possible results.

Scientific advantages are numerous, from providing opportunities for site biological inventories to a detailed management plan. Kelly and Pressman noted that it was also a way in which government could work towards the implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Scientific research can and should be encouraged on corporate lands.

In some cases corporations have benefitted monetarily from entering into such agreements. For example, in the U.S., companies have profitted from fee hunting on their lands or increased revenues from timber harvest. Some of the benefits are common to corporate stewardship initiatives in New Brunswick.

I'll explain the nature of two such agreements commenting on the benefits and spin-offs from these projects and the importance of the educational component and some other more unpredictable sides of corporate stewardship

Two case studies of corporate stewardship in New Brunswick:

The first corporate stewardship agreement we entered into focused more on species than habitat protection and contained a large education component.

We signed this agreement with New Brunswick Power Corporation and aimed at protecting and managing osprey, a high profile wetland raptor species (currently on N.B.'s endangered species list) that often nest on power structures, occasionally causing power outages. It stipulated that problem nests would be trimmed at appropriate times or, where necessary, be translocated to artificial nesting platforms. In addition, N.B. Power and DNR agreed to cooperatively produce a public service announcement video, which would provide some information about the species and the agreement.

We benefit from increased public awareness of wetland species and higher visibility for our program. N.B. Power receives positive publicity (improvement of their corporate image) and the public service announcement allowed for recognition of company and individual achievements (the crew that routinely trim nests are featured in the video).

Our program also has an opportunity to advertise other projects such as those with community service groups. For example, we created land-related projects to help Boy Scouts attain their World Conservation badges.

Spin-offs to this include media interest and further publicity and hence increased awareness.

As noted earlier, important partnerships can form as a result of corporate stewardship. Recently when we heard of a private landowner cutting trees in a substantial osprey and heron colony, we were able to cooperate with N.B. Power. Utilizing a company helicopter and pilot we flew the area, inventoried the colony and assessed the impact.

The second case study is the Daly Point Reserve project .

Over 100 acres of saltmarsh and associated upland located on the eastern side of the Bathurst Harbour have been preserved and developed for public use. An agreement with Brunswick Mining and Smelting (BMS) who owns the property assists in the protection of important staging habitat for hundreds of Canada Geese, Black Ducks, and shorebirds.

Background:

Land on the eastern side of Bathurst Harbour was originally purchased by BMS in the early 1960s for building a lead smelter. Eventually the site of the smelter was located thirty-five kilometers away in Belledune, leaving Daly Point undeveloped.

In 1988, a Tourism Development Plan for the Bathurst Harbour suggested that the saltmarshes of the harbor had a potential for education and recreation. When BMS was considering utilizing their property for such purposes, the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program proposed a corporate stewardship agreement between the DNR&E and BMS to cooperatively develop the Daly Point saltmarsh for public education and interpretation. BMS enthusiastically received the proposal which meshed well with the development plans for Bathurst Harbour.

Construction and Interpretive Development Completed to Date:

From fall 1988 to fall 1989, steps towards Phase 1 of the proposed development were completed:

- Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program (in cooperation with BMS and Noranda) provided plans for the development;
- cooperative site inspections were conducted;
- public meetings were held to address the concerns of local residents;
- Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program prepared a draft management plan for the Daly Point Reserve in consultation with an advisory committee consisting of representatives of BMS, Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program, the Bathurst DNR&E, the Bathurst Tourism Commission, the local naturalist club and various invited guests;
- a sod-turning ceremony took place in June to correspond with Mining Week;
- visitor services facilities including a parking lot, bridges, boardwalks and woodchip trails totaling about three kilometers in length and observation tower were constructed;
- Bathurst Consolidated provided woodchips and Doucett's Landscaping assisted with levelling of trails and parking lot construction Carpenters hired by BMS were responsible for the boardwalk, observation tower and bridge construction with assistance from the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program;
- crabworkers of Caraquet, employed on a government make-work program, constructed some interpretive signage and nesting boxes;
- BMS constructed temporary interpretative signage which were cooperatively assembled and installed;
- the Best Group, a local groups of woodworkers, constructed additional nest boxes over the winter;
- the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program wrote and produced an interpretive brochure, illustrated by Luc Tousignant, describing selected flora and fauna of the reserve;
- BMS, DNR&E, and the Bathurst Tourism Commission shared printing costs;
- the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program Field Crew, the Botany Department of the University of New Brunswick, Forestry Canada and other DNR&E staff developed a preliminary list of the flora and fauna of the Daly Point Reserve;
- public service announcements for radio and a short program for cable television were prepared and aired close to the official opening of the Daly Point Reserve.

- opening ceremonies for the Reserve occurred on September 9, 1989 and included a ribbon-cutting ceremony followed by guided public tours;
- during the autumn, foresters of the Bathurst DNR&E gave presentations and conducted tours of the Reserve for over 900 school children;
- casual public usage of the Daly Point Reserve was high with over 150 visitors counted one weekend day;
- Daly Point Marsh attracted additional visitors during November to attend waterfowl viewing weekends conducted by the Wetlands and Coastal Habitat Program in cooperation with the Bathurst DNR&E.

More recent developments:

- in 1990 over 150 people attended Earth Day Celebrations at the Reserve (this included a ceremonial tree planting and speeches by local dignitaries);
- a tour guide/warden, hired for ten weeks through a summer job development program, provided the public with information on the habitat and associated resources of the Reserve;
- provincial and local experts conducted a number of nature walks and waterfowl viewing weekends during the summer (these will be held again this fall);
- school groups toured through the Reserve as in fall 1989;
- Noranda's magazine "Panorama" is featuring an article on the Reserve (this magazine has nationwide distribution).

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Land Trusts: the New England Experience

RICK CARBIN
The Countryside Institute

The Countryside Institute works collaterally with other organizations both public and private to promote concepts of countryside stewardship through research, education, and grantmaking. Funding comes from a member of the Sugarbush Corporation. Its primary goal is to adapt British concepts of stewardship to America. New England is an appropriate place to start when talking about land trusts. The Trustees of Reservations (TTOR) was the first in the world, founded in 1891. England's National Trust was based on TTOR.

The National Trust is best known for its estates and mansions, but their main emphasis is conservation. It is the largest land trust in the world with two million members. It owns ten percent of England and Wales (there is a separate Trust in Scotland and Northern Ireland) and 500 miles of coastline. They have set a pattern that land trusts in the U.S. have not been able to match.

In 1901, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests was founded to encourage federal participation in land conservation. Partially through their efforts, the Forest Service was formed.

Post war development led private organizations to look elsewhere than federal ownership, although federal involvement continued. During the 1970s, the Land and Water Conservation Fund established matching funds for state and local governments to acquire land for outdoor recreation purposes. There also were expansions in the National Park system and the National Forest Service. Responsibility for conserving lands has shifted to local and state governments. The Nature Conservancy, the largest "land trust" in the U.S., represents private efforts at land conservation. It has gotten involved with private landowners and the concept of easements as a way to enhance their acquisition program.

Despite these efforts, there was a loss of rural landscapes through the 1970s. In response, organizations of local land trusts formed, generating private funds.

Focus on Vermont Land Trust:

In the 1970s, there were 50 to 60 land trusts in the States, now there are about 900. This increase reflects the awareness for the need of private involvement.

Generally, land use planning has not been too successful —it is weak. In Vermont during the 1970s, there was enabling legislation to get communities to develop land use plans. It is difficult to tell people what to do with their land. Regulation turned out not to be the way to go. Towns were too anti-regulation.

There was a need to move in another direction: there was increasing subdivision, farmland development, forestland subdivision, even without much visible growth, parcels were breaking up into smaller bits. Governments did not seem able to deal with this. Therefore, the private approach seemed to be the best. In response, a group formed the Ottauquechee Land Trust in 1977.

The basic principles were:
- a broad program — including all types of land use;
- to draw from the planning process;
- conserving landscapes;
- defining edges;
- maintaining farms;
- recreation.

With the obvious changes in Vermont, particularly losses of farmland, there was clearly a need for private land conservation. Absence of land trusts in Vermont eventually led Ottauquechee Land Trust to expand their base to cover all of the state. The Trust emphasizes working with individual landowners and arriving at agreements to produce legally binding easements and other conservation agreements. The Trust does not consider voluntary agreements reliable.

Although there are tax advantages to land conservation, they are only effective when dealing with people who can benefit from such incentives. Much of the problem, especially with farmland, is that a farmer needs to use the land as source of retirement income. In this case, tax advantages don't have much value.

Thus, Ottauquechee Land Trust moved toward outright ownership of important tracts. For example, there was a property in South Woodstock which was important to the community. Nobody had the money to compete with developers who were offering a million dollars for it. The Trust had gotten the right of first refusal, so they had 30 days to come up with something.

They worked with the townspeople and got them to underwrite loans which the land trust needed to purchase the property. They got the money, bought the property, then formulated a management plan which developed part of the land therby financing the scheme but left important areas protected. The community showed its interest through its willingness to underwrite the risk. The outcome was successful, they even made a little money. Objectives need to be clearly defined by the community. More projects came to Ottauquechee Land Trust through this project and lead to the

state-wide expansion of the organization [and it became the Vermont Land Trust].

In 1981, there was a meeting at the Lincoln Land Institute. It was the first gathering of land trusts. Forty groups were represented. There was a lot to be learned and shared among land trusts. The Land Trust Exchange (LTE) was formed as a result.

LTE surveyed existing land trusts and identified 270 of them in 1982. There has been a lot of growth in this decade. It is the largest growing movement in conservation in the U.S.. It is a very effective way for communities to participate in the planning process.

Vermont Land Trust has undertaken 170 projects and protected 131,000 acres of land. While fee ownership is still the primary tool, the acquisition-resale process is also used. Many of these projects are done in a crisis situation. Although this is exciting, it is not the way to go for long-term planning. The "charitable creditor" approach, while successful at South Woodstock, is difficult to do entirely within the private sector.

In 1986, a coalition of Vermont interests came together to establish a public/private coalition. Conservation interests had expanded to include affordable housing. This coalition urged the state to finance projects. The private sector had learned enough to provide input to this process.

In 1987, the state legislature approved the proposed Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust fund on the first try. The strength of the coalition is what created that much support in government. Thirty-five million dollars went into the program which is virtually run by nonprofits using the money on individual projects.

Results thus far are:

- 30 farms have been protected in Vermont;
- 2,000 units of affordable housing have been created;
- 21,000 acres have been protected by nonprofits other than Vermont Land Trust.

Here is an example of a coalition of private concerns getting public action.

There is concern that not all land trusts will survive. Some will dissipate and that will threaten the gains made.

Vermont Land Trust is a believer in land use planning. England has a public land use planning that has been successful in preserving much of their land.

QUESTIONS:

Q: Can you comment on your exchange program with the UK?

A: The U.S./UK Countryside Exchange Program was established in 1987 by a group of organizations. It continues today. The idea is to match up British and American professionals and study specific problems to get new perspectives and interchange of ideas. The next one will be in July 1991. They have 6-7 sites selected in NE, NY and Canada.

Q: Would you comment on efforts and ability to change attitudes toward land management on private land.

A: Regulations in Vermont don't require towns to plan, but certain state aid packages are contingent on towns meeting planning criteria and plans have to be certified. The biggest reaction came from rural areas (especially Northeast Kingdom). They have taken action against it and have managed to weaken the legislation. Public management is an extremely difficult thing. There has been stiff resistance in Adirondacks. This issue needs to be addressed successfully if we're to make progress in land use. Land trusts can't do it all themselves, governments must be involved.

Q: How do you integrate the housing aspect? Do you acquire whole parcels and then sell those parcels that are suitable for housing to the government?

A: A project can either be a combination of housing and conservation or it could be independently done. The basic technique is to identify land that is important for conservation and the land that can be developed. Then work through local nonprofit housing groups, not government agencies. The state assists with grants and low-interest loans.

Many land trusts have worked with limited development as a way to finance conservation. The South Woodstock project generated housing at the upper end of the scale. So they were forcing the market away from affordable housing. There is interest in the state for both affordable housing and conservation. It is helpful to force housing and conservation people to consider other issues, not just think about their own thing.

Q: Can you elaborate on VLT's program on reselling land?

A: If there is a situation in which a landowner no longer has interest in retaining land and needs money from it -- particularly farmers -- we try to get an agreement to buy the farm, and then sell it to farmer who wants to work the property. We must find some way to raise funds to make up the difference.

Stewardship Programs In the Prairies

KEN COX
Wildlife Habitat Canada

Over the last four to five years in Prairie Canada, there has been a sharp increase in private stewardship programs. There has been:

- the signing of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan between Canada, U.S. and (partly) Mexico;
- an increase in environmentalism and development of other landowner incentives that has heightened public awareness.

These programs include large areas and private as well as corporate holdings. The largest is a forestry/wildlife management program with Wildlife Habitat Canada, Sasketchewan Wildlife Federation and Sasketchewan Parks, Regional Department and Weyerhauser Canada. This project covers five million hectares of northern Sasketchewan. The goal is to look at forest and wildlife objectives over time. Small areas are also important for protecting individual plants, animals or geologic features. There are also programs that integrate agriculture and wildlife management.

Basically, the broad programs are:

- North American Waterfowl Management Plan (this will be taken up in another talk)
- Prairie Conservation Action Plan. This was initiated by World Wildlife Fund Canada. It has ten to fifteen objectives dealing with endangered species. One of these goals states the need for a combination of land acquisition and private stewardship.
- Prairie Care. The main sponsor here is Ducks Unlimited Canada. It is a conservation farm support program available to farmers with crucial wetland or waterfowl habitat. It is aimed at decreasing soil erosion, promoting better management of land, and increasing waterfowl or wildlife habitat. It uses a combination of financial incentives and policy initiatives.
- Critical Wildlife Program. This is a five-year program looking to secure about 11,000 ha. of upland (although some wetlands are involved).
- Tall Grass Prairie Conservation Program. This has tried to map remnant tall-grass sites and secure them whenever and however possible through acquisition or stewardship. Now there is a second component: Wildlife Habitat Canada signed a stewardship program with Herck Chemical in Regina. They are involved in cataloging tall-grass prairie species and producing a nursery to generate a gene pool and seed source. Thus, when marginal lands are abandoned, they may be able to restore them to tall-grass. Parks Canada now wants a similar program for short-grass prairie because they are in the process of establishing a short-grass prairie park. A major cost of this will be restoration.
- HELP (Habitat Enhancement Land-Use Program) discussed below.
- Alberta Wildlife Protection Program. They want to add a riparian coordinator to this program. They are also looking to enhance programs in particular areas.

[TWO VIDEOS FOLLOWED]

The first one was about HELP.

In 1986, an advisory council of local farmers said that a stewardship program was feasible. In the resulting program, participants can choose from a range of options:

- leasing lots of wetlands and surrounding marginal prairies;
- planting salinity barriers around potholes to provide protection from cultivated fields and produce wildlife nesting cover;
- leasing rates vary to reflect rental rates of area;
- other options include zero tillage, winter wheat production, and rotational grazing.

The Program provides materials for these measures. A key ingredient is the inclusion of farmers in its management. Another goal is to induce farmers to consider conservation practices on nontarget lands.

The second video was basically aimed at getting farmers interested in Canadian Wildlife Federation/Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation volunteer program. Farmers can volunteer to set aside land, getting financial incentives. They can back out after a certain amount of time. It also discussed the Habitat Trust Fund which accepts donations of land or money.

Watershed Management in Atlantic Canada

THOMAS HUMES
Water Resources Planning and Management,
Inland Waters Directorate

The overall water management policy of Environment Canada is: encourage use of fresh water in an efficient, equitable manner consistent with social, economic and environmental needs for both present and future generations. The policy has two major goals:

- protect and enhance quality of water resources;
- promote laws governing efficient use of water.

The Inland Waters Directorate deals with conservation, protection and enhancement. There are three main branches:

- Water Resources Branch commonly known as the Water Survey of Canada (akin to the U.S. Geological Survey);
- Water Quality Branch;
- Water Planning and Management which covers such issues as water policy, water awareness, water resource engineering projects and water research institutes. They also get involved with "integrated planning" such as along the St. Croix River.

Integration projects include managing the fisheries resource with socio-economic considerations in mind and dealing with private landowners (who own eighty percent of the land along the St. Croix project area) most of whom are forestry companies. There are also issues such as maintaining pollution standards and flow regimes (for salmon).

Another project is the PEI Water and Economy Agreement. This federal/provincial effort includes:

- study of watershed activities through one dozen individual watershed studies;
- summary of watershed studies;
- identification of areas suitable for measuring water quantity and quality.

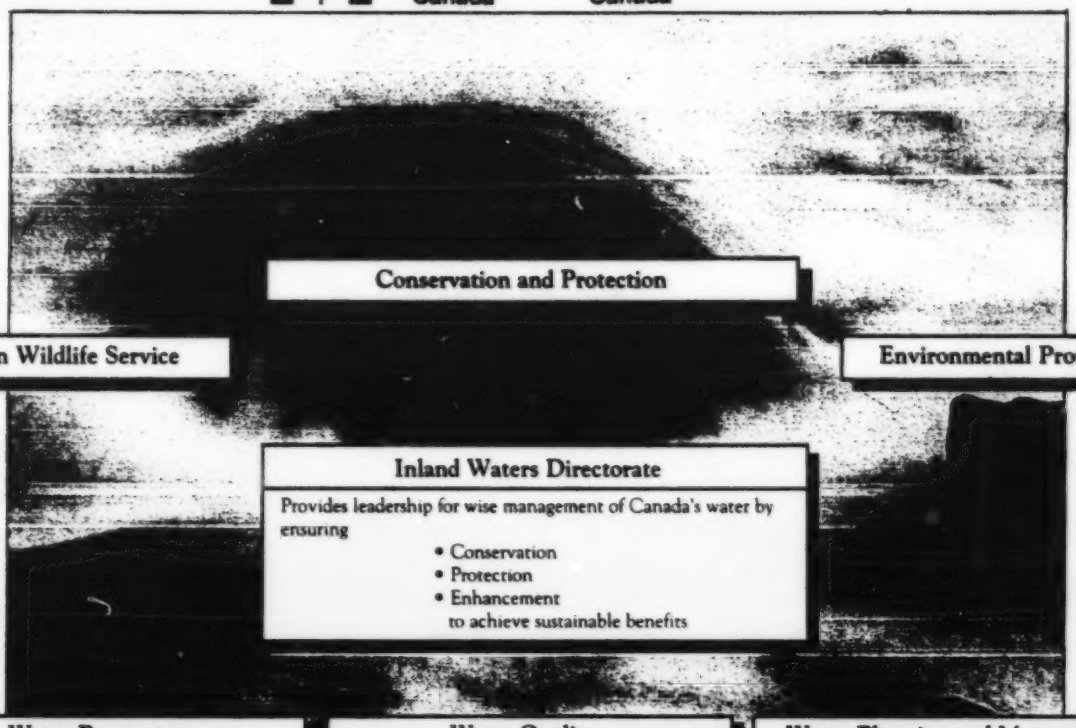
The agreement has been extended for two more years. It has produced fact sheets and a conservation directory of environmental groups on PEI compiled by the Quebéc-Labrador Foundation and designed to accompany a video. Future agreements are proposed with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and (maybe) Newfoundland. Cooperation improves the quality of reports. It also enhances relations with the public and with nonprofit organizations.

QUESTIONS:

Q: Is there a trend toward more public interest in working with the private sector in natural resource management?

A: (by Terry Hennigar) There has been an increase in public information workshops and an emphasis on agreements. The trend seems to be toward public participation/awareness workshops.

Environment Canada Environnement Canada



Conservation and Protection

Canadian Wildlife Service

Environmental Protection

Inland Waters Directorate

Provides leadership for wise management of Canada's water by ensuring

- Conservation
- Protection
- Enhancement

to achieve sustainable benefits

Water Resources

- Information and data on water levels, streamflow, sediment transport; more than 3000 observation sites (Water Survey of Canada)
- Work conducted under federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements
- National standards
- Hydrologic analysis and methods
- ■

Water Quality

- Information and data on the quality of Canadian aquatic environment
- Guidelines and objectives
  - indicators of quality
  - targets for pollution control
- Aquatic environment assessment, e.g. state, trends, emerging problems

Water Planning and Management

- Water policy and legislation
- Water awareness
- Water demand/conservation/economics
- Interjurisdictional studies/agreements
- Water resource engineering and systems analysis
- Water management information
- ■
- ■

Program Analysis and Coordination

- Strategic planning for Directorate
- Development of Directorate policies and program alternatives
- Follow-through on Federal Water Policy
- Integration of national and international water programs

National Water Research Institute

Advances in knowledge through research on:

- Fate and impacts of toxic chemicals on surface and ground water
- Impacts of atmospheric change on water quality
- Pollution and restoration of regional freshwaters
- Methods for aquatic modelling and assessment

National Hydrology Research Institute

Advances in knowledge through research on:

- The hydrologic cycle
- Impact of climate change on water
- Impact of development on surface and ground water
- Northern hydrology

Federal-Provincial Secretariats

■Prairie Provinces Water Board ■Ottawa River Regulation Secretariat ■Lake of the Woods Secretariat

Land Stewardship Programs in Ontario

STEW HILTS
Department of Land Resource Sciences,
University of Guelph

This discussion of stewardship programs will relate to those dealing with soil and water conservation, fish and wildlife management, woodlot management, and natural areas protection. Natural Areas Protection will be the focus.

The Ministry of Agriculture in southern Ontario has a Land Stewardship Program. This is an attempt to encourage benevolent farming practices. Initial funding was $40 million, now gone. It focused on soil and water conservation techniques using ten options for which farmers could get money. Local farmers, not government officials made the judgements for how well farmers were doing. It has been renewed for another three years.

Other stewardship programs work more within the Ministry of Natural Resources. They have a long-term program dealing with woodlot management, providing services for landowners. Integrating what the owners want from their woodlot is an important aspect of these management schemes.

There is also a Community Wildlife Improvement Program and a similar Community Fisheries Improvement Program. These are oriented more towards local community groups, not individual landowners. They provide funding to undertake habitat enhancement projects.

The Federation of Anglers and Hunters have a project which works in cooperation with existing programs, particularly those within the agricultural framework. They hire Wildlife Habitat Canada to persuade farmers who are adopting soil and water conservation measures to do things that will also enhance wildlife habitat. Only a small percentage actually participate, but it is an interesting component. Ducks Unlimited Canada has also done good work in this area.

Natural Heritage Stewardship Program:

The Natural Heritage Stewardship Program is sponsored by the Natural Heritage League in Ontario. The Natural Heritage League is a coalition of governmental and nongovernmental groups founded in 1982 to get movement on protection of natural areas. A key player is the Ontario Natural Heritage Foundation which began by being primarily interested in historic heritage and gradually got involved in land conservation. The Natural Heritage Stewardship Program has fostered a lot of support. A spirit of cooperation and innovation prevails within this coalition.

Efforts in Ontario differ slightly from other provinces because they have documentation about Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) and a list of provincially significant wetlands. There are 600 ANSI sites and many hundreds of wetlands. These areas involve 2700 landowners and about 750,000 acres. These are just the provincially significant sites, there are many more areas of local importance.

Sites include river valleys, swamps, marshes on the East Shore of Lake St. Claire, woodlots in farmlands, and lands on the Niagara escarpment. As a matter of interest, the southern part of the Niagara escarpment is populated largely by ex-urbanites who tend to favor conservation while the northern parts are more rural and conflict is more common.

The program focuses on verbal stewardship agreements modelled on the Natural Heritage program started by The Nature Conservancy in the U.S.. There are limitations and advantages. While there are advantages to this approach, the disadvantages are becoming increasingly frustrating. In particular, the "check-off syndrome" is a problem. This is when, having attained a verbal agreement, conservationists mentally check-off the property and do not pursue it further. This demonstrates an assumption that the verbal agreement is the goal, when it is merely the first step towards attaining some kind of legal agreement. Nevertheless, verbal agreements have been very successful and are an excellent starting place.

Under a verbal agreement, landowners agree to manage land and notify the Natural Heritage Program of any change in land use or intent to sell. The process entails a lot of listening. Participation is encouraged by giving landowners plaques and offering a stewardship award. The presentation of awards and plaques turn out to be very important to landowners and gets government officials (who do the presenting) involved and interested.

In addition to verbal agreements, there is now a conservation lands tax rebate. Landowners can get a rebate equaling the value of land that has been designated natural. Landowners must agree to keep it that way. It is a deferral rebate in the sense that there is penalty if the owner changes the land use. The penalty is up to 10 years of deferred taxes.

The stewardship aspect of all of this comes in the chance to meet with landowners and discuss management options and discover what the landowner is thinking. Follow-up is especially important. A newsletter helps to keep in touch with people and remind them of the program and their participation.

"Stewardship enhancement techniques" are techniques encouraging landowners to have a greater commitment to conservation. They are trying to promote "care of the land." Techniques include verbal agreements, tax rebates, management agreements, easements, leases, and purchase/sell-back arrangements.

All this is aimed mostly at individuals, but corporations are also involved. For example, Stroh's has worked with Ducks Unlimited Canada. They are involved in a joint U.S./ Canada venture. Its focus is to maintain the marsh ecosystem. They have found it to be economically more feasible for farmers to keep their marshes intact and lease it to hunters than to convert it to corn.

Landowners are often most interested in information. Air photographs are popular as are hikes through the property. Stewardship projects usually dealing with areas that have ten to twelve owners (although it can be as little as one or as many as a hundred). The benefits of protected areas are:

- changing attitudes;
- education of landowners and agencies — both are learning from each other;
- it is paving the way for management plans as people become more accumstomed to the idea of land management;
- landowners like the process, especially going into their homes and discussing it with them;
- agencies realize that landowners can be partners, not necessarily adversaries.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

There was a particularly good issue of the Natural Areas Journal from the fall that discusses Natural Areas program. The Natural Areas Association in the U.S. is a good contact for information and advice.

Follow-up is extremely important.

Stewardship programs are experiments in building commitments on the part of private landowners to pursue land stewardship.

Stewardship can be more broadly defined than "land" stewardship. The concept extends to waste management, use of cars, etc. Some farmers have been receptive because their children come home from school with questions and ideas.

Techniques:
- verbal agreement;
- written agreement — tax rebate, "letter of understanding;"
- management agreement — preservations often just want land to be left alone, but some landowners want to do more.

Education Techniques:
- outline of what agreements are (pamphlet format);
- importance of protecting land, what the options are besides merely selling land (pamphlet format);
- newsletter ("Land Matters") which comes out twice a year and is sent out to everybody interviewed, not just the people who participate.

QUESTIONS:

Q: Funding?

A: It goes contract by contract. Large donations have come from a 3 year DUC/WWF grant.

Q: What is the official role of the university?

A: This started as a research project of mine. It gradually moved toward student involvement and is now shifting to be run by the Natural Heritage League with workshops, etc. conducted by the university. I had become fed up with acquisition process and land use planning process, and wanted to look somewhere new. We are staying away from intensive management. If a landowner expresses interest in doing more, then we direct them toward Ducks Unlimited or other groups whodo that.

Wetlands Stewardship and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan

ALAN SMITH
Canadian Wildlife Service

This discussion will be mostly about the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture although it will touch upon other ventures such as the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture.

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was signed in 1986 between the United States and Canada at the federal level. It is the most important international agreement since the Migratory Bird Act of 1916-17. The implementation is just getting underway.

Essentially, the Plan is a strategy for cooperation; it is a broad agreement. The objective is to halt the decline of North American waterfowl and to rebuild those populations to levels that existed in the early 1970s. The basic technique for fulfilling those goals is habitat protection but there will be some population components as well.

It is a fifteen year plan of U.S./Canadian cooperation. Many partnerships are being formed. In 1986, there were thirty-four targeted areas of concern. This has now expanded under the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

International objectives are:

- increase and maintain the population of 62 million birds (early 1970s level).
- protect and enhance 2.2 million hectares of habitat (in Canada).
- enhance habitat quality of existing wetlands;
- maintain diversity of internationally protected species;
- contribute to soil and water conservation programs (particularly in the mid-west).
- and involve local communities.

The last four are potential areas for the use of stewardship.

The estimated cost at the signing was $1.5 billion. It is slowly coming together. Funding for the 1990-2005 program that has come in during the last year or so are: $13-15 million per year from the U.S. government (which the Wetlands Management Act should bolster to $17 million per year); $30 million from the Canadian government for the period of 1989-1994 and is renewable; $300 million from Ducks Unlimited over the 15 years; $50 million from Ducks Unlimited Canada over the 15 years; $50 million from Wildlife Habitat Canada; $50 million from the province of Saskatchewan; and 11-15% of program costs from the other provinces. Despite initial frustrations about gaining access to the funding, the money seems to be coming in.

The various programs will be implemented through partnerships between governments, nonprofits, farmers, landowners, schools and communities.

The benefits are:

- protects wildlife habitat;
- protects wetlands;
- restores waterfowl populations;
- promotes research;
- promotes soil and water conservation programs which reduce erosion and crop damage.

The basic organizational structure is tiered from the international level to the individual programs. There is an international committee with six Canadian members and six U.S. members under which are national headquarters, and below them are implementation boards which direct the joint ventures. There are five joint ventures in Canada: Black Duck Joint Venture; Arctic Goose Joint Venture (both population research projects); Prairie Habitat Joint Venture; Eastern Habitat Joint Venture; and the West Coast Habitat Joint Venture which is an international project. There are seven joint ventures going on in the U.S.. The areas of major concern are the 34 targeted areas with an emphasis on plains and prairies.

Implementation is taking several courses:

- reversal of habitat losses through:
  - restoration;
  - changing attitudes.
- creating incentives;
- broad cooperative ventures;
- other new mechanisms which may include stewardship;
- the prairie management initiatives (mentioned by K. Cox).

The Eastern Habitat Joint Venture was developed in 1988 as a result of eastern funding corporations becoming interested in habitat protection. Projects are under the overall supervision of the planning committee which has representatives from the six eastern provinces, Canadian Wildlife Servic, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada, (and some others). Under the planning committee are provincial steering committees which include the funding partners, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and other provincial organizations such as the Québec Habitat Foundation in Québec, and the Ontario chapter of The Nature Conservancy.

The provincial steering committees are then served by technical committees who identify projects and develop proposals. Once funding is secured, the project comes back to the program manager.

The Atlantic region has a coordinating committee to create a consistent approach. They have developed five- and fifteen- year plans with an overall regional coordinating approach. Their essential strategies of implementation follow one of two courses: direct and indirect.

Direct approach consists of:

- securing, enhancing or restoring wetland habitats using traditional acquisition, development (*e.g.* water control measures), and restoration;
- overall objective under this program is to secure 240,000 ha. in the eastern provinces.

Indirect approach consists of:

- stewardship programs on private lands;
- research projects focusing on a wetland research program aimed at exploring ways to enhance wetlands;
- public information/education programs.

The indirect measures have the potential to achieve more than the direct ones do. This is largely because they are less expensive and reach more people. This is important because the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture covers the entire St. Lawrence river valley, most of the Atlantic coast, much of Newfoundland, and southern Labrador.

The Upper Humber River Project in Newfoundland is an example of the integration of stewardship. There is a stewardship arrangement with the owner, Krugar Corporation (a major pulp and paper company). It involves 62,000 acres, half of which the company owns, the other half is in Crown lease. This agreement takes the form of a long-term lease creating a provincial game management area. Kruger will remain involved by: sitting on the site management committee; supporting installation of water control measures (lead by Ducks Unlimited Canada) with their equipment; policing the site; and using their aircraft to patrol and map the area. Other companies are following this lead and becoming interested in similar arrangements. There are some good opportunities in the corporate arena.

Another example is the Crown River salt marshes on PEI. This has involved planting shelter belts which are shortly to be purchased by NAWMP. Stewardship is moving slowly into this program and, with luck, will continue to increase in influence. The potential of long-term and broad protection resides with stewardship. It is very cost-effective.

One major benefit of stewardship programs is that projects make NAWMP's job easier because organizations already exist for contact. This existing structure greatly aides their task.

Workshop 1
Adult Participation and Its Role in Stewardship

ANNE CAMOZZI
Ecologic

Structure of the workshop

This workshop was structured to illustrate how adults have a great deal of knowledge that they (and you) may not always be aware of. The small groups and the questions were designed to:

a) give all participants a chance to talk
b) get participants thinking about learning and adult education.
c) help them to be more interested in the overhead presentation because the talk would comment on and clarify their own ideas.
d) demonstrate the advantage of discussion as a learning tool.

Questions to consider...would you have learned as much if I had lectured for an hour and a half? What made you interested in the topic? How did the group discussions contribute to that?

Summary of information presented

When you run a stewardship program of any kind you must think of yourself as an educator. Your job (convincing others to be stewards of the land) will be easier if you understand a little bit about how people change their behavior and learn. Remember all learning involves changes in attitude, skill and knowledge.

How adults learn differently than children

1. Children do not have an experience base to work from; adults learn extensively from experience.
2. Children often don't know what they need to learn; adults have many ideas about what they need to learn.
3. Children are ready to learn most things at the same time; adults learn differently and are ready to learn things at different times depending on key life experiences and learning style.
4. Children are learning to apply knowledge later in life; adults want to learn something they can use right away.

Adoption and diffusion of new ideas

New ideas and changes in behavior are adopted and made at different rates. Some of us change more quickly than others; in other words, some of us are quicker to accept a new idea or behavior. Whatever the speed of change though, we all progress through certain steps. An understanding of these steps can help us plan stewardship strategies.

1. Knowledge. The learner wants to know more; get information.
2. Persuasion. The learner forms an attitude towards the innovation or idea.
3. Decision. The learner engages in activities that lead to a choice to adopt or reject the innovation.
4. Implementation. The learner tries the idea.
5. Confirmation. The learner seeks reinforcement of an earlier decision to adopt. At this stage the learner may reject or finally adopt the innovation.

Designing programs to ensure adult participation.

1. Remember adults learn differently than children.
2. Make sure the content is meaningful and relevant.
3. Keep the language simple; plan for low literacy levels.
4. Keep the atmosphere informal and relaxed.
5. Have the program in a comfortable, familiar setting.
6. Have fun.
7. Let the experience of the adult participants play a big part in the program. Listen.
8. Be enthusiastic and energetic as well as clear and knowledgeable.
9. Look for alternatives to the public meeting: role playing, discussion groups, field trips, study circles, panels, workshops.
10. Let adults talk to each other.
11. Use visuals whenever possible.
12. Pick facilitators that the people know and feel comfortable with.
13. Conduct regular follow-ups.
14. If you feel that your presentation/communication skills could be improved, take a course. A little knowledge in this field can make a lot of difference.

Facilitation tips

The four cornerstones of good facilitation are energy, enthusiasm, empathy, and expertise. Stand with your group not away from it. Make eye contact and hold it. Be well-prepared, make sure all small details are taken care of and then you can concentrate on communicating with people. Enjoy yourself and have fun. Let's take the drudgery out of adult programming!

Flip Charts presented by groups:

[brackets indicate additions by A. Camozzi]

Group 1:

This workshop will be successful if...

- Everyone participates.
- We learn something new that we can use.
- We create a network of resource contacts.
- We gain energy, a more positive attitude, confidence.
- It leads to expansion of stewardship programs. [Result]

Group 2:

I will learn something today if we have:

- Stimulating environment.
- Open to suggestion.
- Willing to accept change.
- Desire to learn [need].
- Mentally alert.
- Interest in subject.
- Expected Reward or benefit.

Group 3:

How adults learn differently than children:

- Experience (+/-) biases and influences attitudes.
- Forced, formal, serious approached in programs [not allowed to play].
- Learning is purposeful.
- Adults more serious.
- For children (and young adults) example and imitation are more important.
- Adult learning ability is lower than children (as perceived by adults) [Hesitation, fear].
- Resistant to change.
- Stigma (fear) about lack of knowledge.

Group 4:

Things I need to be convinced of before I will change by behavior:

- Benefits accrue to me either directly or indirectly.
- Won't harm others or me (morally acceptable).
- Recognize problems with current practice where applicable.
- There is outside recognition of contribution (neighbors, community, outside organizations).
- Credibility of catalyst, *e.g.*. Nature Trust, etc.

Group 5:

Things that encourage adults to participate in learning and/or stewardship programs:

- Financial incentives.
- Personal fulfillment.
- Increased environmental ethics.
- Completing personal agendas [need].
- Self-exploration.
- Coping with [political, moral] change (in a local perspective).
- Spiritual imperative.
- Equality in public debates [participate].
- [Quality of program].

Useful books for further information.

Blackburn, D.J. (Ed.) 1984. Extension Handbook. University of Guelph.

Brookfield, S.D. 1988. Understanding and facilitating adult learning. San Francisco, CA: Josey-Bass Publishers.

Knox, A.B. 1986. Helping adults learn. San Francisco, CA: Josey-Bass Publishers.

Renner, P.F. 2nd edition 1983. The instructor's survival kit. Vancouver, BC: PFR Training Associates.

Wlodkowski, R.J. 1988. Enhancing adult motivation to learn. San Francisco, CA: Josey-Bass Publishers.

Workshop 2
Hands-on Stewardship: A Training Session

STEW HILTS
Department of Land Resource Sciences,
University of Guelph

Landowner Contact

This workshop is a brief review of only one part of the Landowner Contact Training Program conducted by the Natural Heritage League in Ontario. It should not be considered a full treatment, but only an overview of the items which need to be addressed in developing a landowner contact program.

Goals and Objectives — mandate and needs should be decided before the landowner contact is initiated
Landowner Contact -- see below
Agency/organizational Backup — the person making contact with landowners must have answers to most asked questions and be familiar with agencies and organizations which have the answers

Landowner contact can take many forms, from simply letters to visits or public meetings. The form you use will depend on your situation and objectives.

Ten steps to landowner contact See Figure 1.

1. Developing the message — What you're going to get across to the landowner. When you go out to meet a landowner, you're mostly going to listen, but in the middle you're going to want to get the message across. So before starting out, make sure that what you're going to ask the landowner to do is feasible. For example, if you're encouraging the landowner to plant trees, check first to make sure that whatever agency for trees you're referring him to is prepared to help.

2. Land ownership information-land registry system works pretty well in the Maritimes, better than in many of the cases the Natural Heritage League encounters

3. Biophysical information-use existing information when possible; there are often files of information possible

4. Preparation — obviously logistics have to be covered. If there are any stewardship promotional materials available, these should be mailed out in advance so that the landowner can familiarize himself with the information before you arrive. But be careful not to overwhelm.

5. Letter — The letter is a request an appointment and states that you will call in a week or two to set a date and time.

6. Call — In many ways this can be the most difficult. Many times it is cold and you're trying to convince them to let you come and spend some time with them.

7. Visit — The visit itself is the core of the process whereby you try to convince the landowner to adopt the conservation measure of your objectives. Depending on those objectives, the visit can take many forms. Asking for a voluntary conservation agreement, permission to make some alteration for conservation purposes, or asking for a permanent, binding easement all require very different approaches and time frames. The details will depend very much on the objectives, ranging from a main visit and follow-up visits to keep them in touch, to several years to bring them around to the idea of a legal covenant.

8. Record - keeping — Important to keep track of phone calls, requests made from landowners (to make sure they are acted upon), etc. Also, forms should be provided to people making visits to record what transpired. These records should be treated confidentially. These records are especially important if there is a chance that the person going back for the next visit won't be the same person.

9. Short-term Follow-up — An immediate thank you letter; any answers to questions the landowner may have asked that weren't answered during the visit.

10. Longer-term Follow-up — Where are you going with this landowner. Do they need another visit? Does another type of person need to make a visit (e.g., forester, botanist, fisheries biologist, etc.)?

For the rest of the workshop, the group broke up into role-playing groups to try out a first visit to a landowner. The objective of the visit was to seek permission to come in and evaluate a property to see whether there was some restoration work needed.

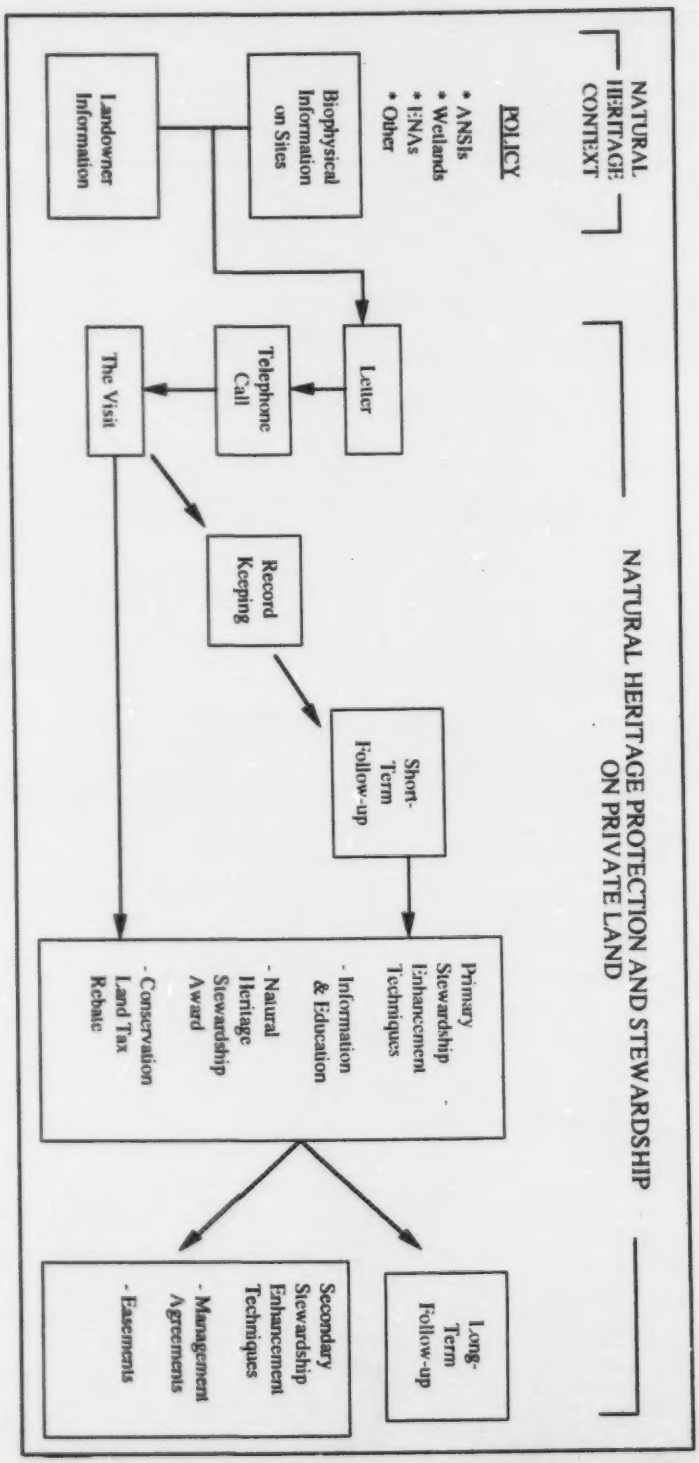


Figure 1. The Landowner Contact Process

Private Stewardship Enhancement Techniques for Heritage Conservation See Figure 2.

Information — provision of information is a basic first step in getting landowner cooperation, along with listening to their concerns.

Verbal Stewardship Agreement — a handshake commitment to good stewardship (*e.g.*, Ontario's Natural Heritage Stewardship Award).

Written Stewardship Agreement — a variety of specific forms of written agreement are possible where no active management is sought (*e.g.*, the Conservation Lands Tax Rebate).

Management Agreement — a written agreement used when active management of a site is sought (*e.g.*, a woodlot improvement agreement).

Lease — an expensive alternative unless donated, but a form of agreement easily understood by farmers, and being widely used in the Canadian prairie pilot projects.

Conservation Easement — a legal agreement for conservation, varied according to requirements, donated or purchased, usually in perpetuity, but at present legally cumbersome in Ontario. A basic, widely used technique in the U.S., with high potential.

Purchase and Saleback — a rarely used idea, but one that has great promise if widely instituted

Dedication — a U.S. technique whereby a landowner can dedicate his land in perpetuity for conservation, but retain private ownership.

Designation — a technique used for protecting historic buildings in Ontario; could be applied to natural heritage sites.

Cross-compliance — a requirement of conservation commitment in order to maintain eligibility for government subsidies; built into the 1985 U.S. Farm Bill.

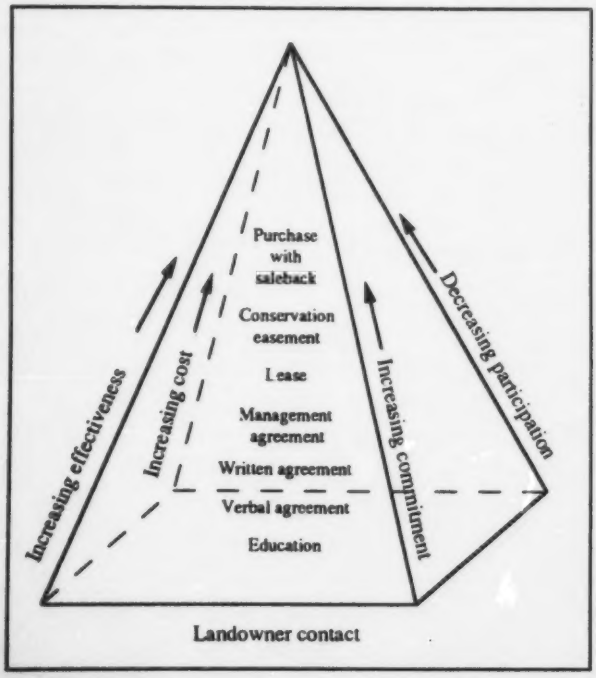
Conservation Real Estate — the idea of selling property not otherwise protected to sympatric private landowners.

Private Sector Involvement in Acquisition — a basic component of much natural acquistion in Ontario today (*e.g.*, Nature Conservancy of Canada)

Land Trusts — one of the most popular forms of private sector, nonprofit conservation organizations in the U.S., providing much of the driving force for innovative land stewardship.

Creative Development — a concept of allowing some development, but limiting this to enable protection of open space, agricultural, historic or other heritage features of value.

Figure 2. Stewardhip Enhancement Techniques



Charts redrawn with permission from:

Hilts, S., T. Moull, M. Zan Patter and J. Rzadki. 1990. Natural Heritage Landowner Contact Training Manual. Guelph, Ont.: Natural Heritage League.

References for further study:

Hoose, P. 1981. Building an Ark. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Stokes, S. N., et al. 1989. Saving America's Countryside: A guide to rural conservation. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

DISCUSSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the recommendations are designed to address obstacles identified by the workshop participants, as follows:

Obstacles

Participants first identified obstacles to the development of stewardship efforts.

A. Adequate long-term funding commitment/source.
B. Staff turnover and skill.
C. Time/effort/frustration in cooperative ventures.
D. Lack of national umbrella organization to coordinate stewardship.
E. Lack of legislation re: covenants, etc.
F. Lack of tax or financial incentives to landowners.
G. Lack of knowledge about landowner contacts and programs.
H. Disdain and mistrust for government-run programs.

A. Adequate long-term funding commitment/source.

The overwhelming consensus was that there needs to be some guaranteed source of funding. Funding for long-term staff is especially important. Stewardship organizations have learned that it is extremely hard to run any kind of stewardship program when changing personnel all the time. It's also extremely difficult to *keep* top quality people when they are on six-month and one-year contracts. For example, prairie stewardship programs have lost a lot of good people. Government agencies must be convinced that it can't be done on a short-term basis because continuity with landowners is critical. The stewardship program on PEI has been going long enough that they can confirm this not as an opinion but as a conclusion of their experience. This makes a strong argument for longer term funding for staff at least, if not for habitat enhancement as well.

Potential sources of funding include a variety of options for dedicated taxes. For example, in some provinces, lottery funds go into recreation and wildlife, but in Atlantic Canada all lottery funds go into General Revenue, not dedicated for anything. In Alberta, an announcement has been made that every municipality would have a stewardship program and that $40 million would be dedicated to it. Ontario has talked about a land trust fund, a certain percentage of which would guaranteed for stewardship programs and the balance into acquisition, but the program has never gone forward.

In the U.S. a number of states have developed dedicated taxes, sometimes lottery funds but more often property transfer taxes and taxes on second homes. Things that relate to the problem of the development of land. On the private side, most non-profit land trusts set up endowment funds on projects that they. The Vermont Land Trust has actually set up a separate corporation to hold assets for conservation projects, and that fund continues to build each time projects come along. It was observed that the creation of dedicated funds will require a concerted effort on the part of the conservation community, perhaps at the national level as well as provincial level. There may also be possibilities for voluntary donations on transfer of certain areas by real estate companies as a corporate program, though this would likely be limited.

Another possibility may lie in the form of a surcharge or bond on Department of Environment permits. For example, there are 30,000 permits issued by Department of Fisheries and Oceans every year. A surcharge or bond could be placed on those areas to be altered that would go towards conservation.

Still another option would be for Green Plan funds to be directed to each province or each region for stewardship programs.

Other funding recommendations related to vehicles for individuals and corporations to make voluntary contributions to stewardship.

There is a lot of potential in point of purchase donation programs. In these programs, businesses voluntarily promote products with a small percentage added to the purchase price to be directed to a conservation fund. For example, Loblaw's in Ontario is taking this kind of "green approach."

Similarly, there may be ways to get groups of companies and corporations to create an Institute designed to promote stewardship. Such efforts would need some sort of non-governmental organization to receive funds for stewardship (*e.g.*, land trust).

Fund-raising campaigns should target industries with an economic base related to land for contributions. Obvious examples are tourism businesses who could provide consumer options for those people who are attracted to an area because of its natural qualities.

Also, heritage programs in many states have created checkoff programs providing a convenient opportunity for individuals to contribute to state conservation programs at tax time.

The last recommendation recognized the need to develop financial incentives for landowners, such as tax incentives. Opportunities and potential for legislation of such incentives vary widely among the Atlantic provinces.

B. Staff turnover and skill.

After funding for staff, the greatest needs identified at the workshop were for education and training, not only for staff, but for policy-makers, landowners and the general public. While stewardship training programs are limited, some are becoming available, such as the Natural Heritage League program in Ontario. A one-off training program is planned for April at the University of Waterloo, and several are organized in the U.S. Interest was expressed in having a

training program offered in the Maritimes to allow more participation. It was pointed out that perhaps one kind of training would not do. Whereas some people need training in communication and presentation skills, others need more specialized training in landowner contact. One of the best things people get out of training sessions is confidence. If you give them a "recipe" it may not fit completely, but at least it will get some activity started and you can build on it.

Perhaps as important as professional training for staff is the need for education about stewardship for policy-makers. No specific recommendations for implementation were made, but the issue points up the need for a national entity to provide assistance and guidance.

C. Time/effort/frustration in cooperative ventures.

The subject of program coordination generated much discussion. Though public disdain for governmental programs was identified as an obstacle, it was recognized that the key to success of many of these programs will be government adoption. All programs should be cooperative (NGO/government) to ensure that a full range of techniques are available. Though such cooperative efforts can be frustrating and time-consuming in practice, they are necessary in order to coordinate activities and maximize benefit of private and public activities. It should be recognized that some techniques work better for non-governmental organizations and some better for government agencies (*e.g.*, NGOs have more success at getting donated easements and restrictions while government is more successful at getting purchased easements.)

D. Lack of national umbrella organization to coordinate stewardship.

Coordination of stewardship programs must be effective at the provincial level as well as national. The basic theme of discussion was that all interested parties, public and private, must be able to come to consensus on priorities. Though they may disagree on how to manage habitats once secured, they must be able to cooperate in order to secure critical areas. Ideally, this cooperation would be formalized in a provincial strategy for stewardship.

A recommendation was made to identify an NGO in each province to coordinate stewardship (*e.g.*, the Island Nature Trust on PEI and the Nature Trust of New Brunswick). It may be a role for the stewardship coordinators in other provinces to work with NGOs to get them more involved. There needs to be a national nongovernmental organization to act as an umbrella organization for stewardship. In some ways, Wildlife Habitat Canada acts as that organization now, especially as it relates to wetland habitats. The options are 1) to explore ways for Wildlife Habitat Canada to take more of a role, 2) encourage another existing national organization to take more of a role, (*e.g.*, Nature Conservancy of Canada or Wildlife Federation), 3) create a new organization exclusively for stewardship, and 4) have the purpose served by a consortium or committee of groups which have stewardship as a focus. This national entity would provide guidance, garner funding, providing training opportunities and promotional materials, and would be able to lobby for governmental support representing provincial interests. Relatedly, it was pointed out that Canadian participants in last year's Land Trust Rally in Pennsylvania agreed to continue to communicate on goals and needs, albeit informally. Another related point is that there are lot of organizations which could be of tremendous help in facilitating and promoting stewardship.

Lest the ideas expressed at the workshop be lost, recommendations were made for follow-up action. It was put forward that the group should submit recommendations to national nonprofits to put stewardship on national agenda.

A recommendation was made that QLF assist in developing a follow-up strategy and policy paper for use in lobbying support and setting future agendas.

Finally, a number of very specific recommendations were made relating to future events and communications. These are enumerated in the outline of recommendations on the next page.

Summary of Recommendations)

I. Create guaranteed sources of funding for stewardship activities.

A. Dedicated Funds
1. Lottery funds should be dedicated to stewardship.
2. Green Plan funds should be directed to stewardship.
3. Dedicate new tax sources (*e.g.*, land transfer).
4. Establish a surcharge or bond on DOE permits.

B. Voluntary Funding Programs
1. Point of purchase donation programs should be investigated.
2. Target fund-raising campaigns on industry with economic base related to natural resources and heritage.
3. Promote corporate programs where consumer can pay a little extra, knowing the increase will go to stewardship.

II. Develop financial incentives for landowner participation.

III. Promote better awareness of stewardship potential and techniques.

A. Provide training for stewardship staff (skills & knowledge).

B. Develop education about stewardship for policy-makers.

IV. Coordinate stewardship programs to ize effect.

A. All programs should be cooperative (NGO/ government) to ensure full range of techniques available.

B. Coordinate stewardship programs at the national level by having one NGO or committee to
1. Provide guidance to provincial programs,
2. Garner funding,
3. Facilitate coordinated approaches to government,
4. Provide training opportunities, and
5. Provide promotional materials.

C. Coordinate stewardship programs at the provincial level
1. Identify NGO in each province to coordinate stewardship.
2. Create a source of funding at the provincial level.
3. Develop provincial strategies for stewardship (*i.e.*, decision of funding allocations among groups).
4. Have all provincial groups working on habitat cooperation and reach agreement..

V. Continue regional action on the recommendations above.

A. Look for existing opportunities
1. Piggyback future meetings to tie in with other regional meetings (*e.g.*, Society of Atlantic Freshwater Biologists).
2. Use existing newsletters to communicate on stewardship (*e.g.*, Council on Ecological Areas) rather than creating a dedicated newsletter.
3. Build stewardship into all our work and associations rather than create a new organization.

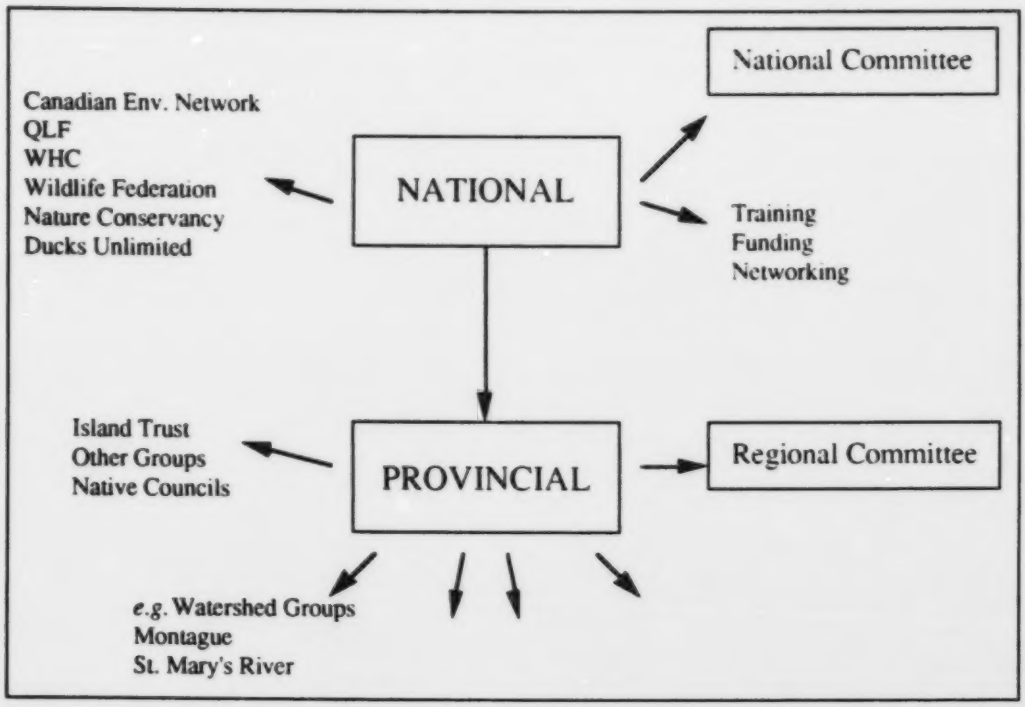
B. Pursue follow-up strategy
1. Invite QLF to help develop interim follow-up strategy.
2. Follow-up policy paper to be produced by QLF.
3. Bring policy paper to organizations to lobby and help set future agendas.

D. Convene a regional stewardship training workshop

E. Piggy back a national stewardship conference onto upcoming conferences (*e.g.*, June conference in Regina on Parks and Protected Areas; Saskatoon-Canada Water Resources Conference; or Jasper-Alta Forestry/Wildlife Conference), and participate in new Canada program of the Land Trust Alliance National Rally, September 1991, in New England.

VI. Submit recommendations to national nonprofits to put stewardship on the national agenda.

Chart Submitted as Recommendation
Describing Proposed Structure of Stewardship Network



APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A:

Results of Workshop Evaluation: Twenty-one surveys returned out of thirty sent.

Section 1	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Ave.
Program is 1) on-going 2) new 3) planned 4) N/A	10	3	7	1	-	21	1.95
Value of workshop 1) not valuable 4) very valuable	-	1	6	14	-	21	3.62
Value of possible training session 1) not. 4) very.	-	3	5	13	-	21	3.48
How many staff would you send?	3	7	1	3	3	47	2.24
Would you help develop content for training workshiop?	yes:	17	no:	4		21	1.19
Section 2							
Quality of workshop was 1) poor 4) excellent	-	-	9	11	-	20	3.55
Quality of speakers was 1) poor 4) excellent	-	-	14	6	-	20	3.30
Quality of facility was 1) poor 4) excellent	1	8	7	4	-	20	2.70
Duration of workshop was 1) too short 5) too long	3	3	14	-	-	20	2.55
Size (# participants) was 1) too few 5) too many	1	3	15	1	-	20	2.80

Summary of Responses

Numeric Responses

Section One: "Your stewardship involvement."

Question 1: "How would you describe your stewardship program"

Average response was 1.95. This means that most people (10) at the workshop are involved in on-going programs, although almost as many programs were being planned (7).

Question 2: "How would you rate the value of the workshop to your stewardship program?"

The average was 3.62 which means that the majority of people thought that it would be "valuable" to "very valuable."

Question 3: "Would a training session held in Atlantic Canada on stewardship be of value to your program and staff?"

Average response was 3.48 also indicating the the majority thought it would be "valuable" to "very valuable."

Question 4: "If valuable, how many of your staff would you likely send?"

Total indicated = 47.

Question 5: "Would you be interested in helping to develop the content for a stewardship training workshop?"

Average response was 1.19 (17 = yes, 4 = no) indicating that the vast majority of people would like to help out.

Section Two: "Rating the workshop"

Question 1: "The quality of workshop was generally..."

Average response of 3.55 indicates that most people thought it was "excellent."

Question 2: "The quality of the speakers was generally..."

Average response of 3.30 indicates that people were impressed.

Question 3: "The quality of the facility was generally..."

Average response of 2.7 indicates that people thought the place might have been better.

Question 4: "The duration of the workshop was..."

Average response of 2.55 indicates that the majority thought the duration was about right with a tendency towards too short.

Question 5: "The size (# of participants) of the workshop was..."

Average response was 2.8 indicating that most people thought it was just right.

Section 3: "Your stewardship needs"

Question 1: "What is the primary goal of your stewardship program?"

There is astrong emphasis towards wetland conservation here. There is also a tendency to view stewardship as a way to achieve protection without having to spend as much money. Public education also featured prominently in the responses.

"To encourage stewardship as a valuable component to natural habitat conservation/restoration on a national scale."
"Education/communication/habitat retention and ultimately policy change to reflect land and ethic changes."
"At this stage I/we have no defined program, although I expect we will in the future."
"To gain protection of natural areas."
"To protect and develop wetland habitats."
"Long-term protection of wetland habitat in Nova Scotia through agreements with private and industrial landowners."
"Testing of 'stewardship enhancement techniques.'"
"Wetlands conservation and enhancement."
"To ensure the sustainability of our water resource for all uses by Canadians."
"Wetland, surface water protection as fish and wildlife habitat.
"Uncertain, HQ indicates as a direction only."
"To protect wildlife habitat through new tools, without acquiring land."
"Promote awareness of function and values of wetlands and coastal habitat through corporate stewardship, public education and landowner contact."
"Ducks Unlimited does not have a stewardship program as such but we feel it is important to foster a spirit of conservation among wetland owners and we are looking for new avenues to achieve this."
"Conservation of wetlands in the Atlantic Region."
"To promote public awareness of wetlands, work with communities to conserve wetlands, and to encourage erosion abatement as it effects wetlands."
"To protect and manage remnant natural areas (all habitat types) on Prince Edward Island."
"Securing as strong a form of protection as possible for the remnant natural areas of Prince Edward Island."
"Public awareness and soil erosion abatement."
"Retention and enhancement of wetlands."

Question 2: "Aside from funding what is your most critical stewardship need?"

The most common response here was training or trained personnel (9 responses to that effect). People also expressed the need for complementary legislation (3). Participants also felt that landowners and other decision makers should be more educated about stewardship and its goals (4).

"Education/awareness of advantages of stewardship amongst conservation agencies/landowners."
"A well though out corporate stewardship program."
"Training of staff."
"Qualified staff.
"1. Legislation to ensure the 'binding' agreements do in fact run with the land. 2. Expertise, especially in communicating the value of stewardship to landowners."
"New legislation."
"Experience."
"Public awareness and willingness to get involved."
"Development of a suitable program."
"Personnel to do the job."
"Field staff personnel (which roughly translates into money) and legislation for wetland and coastal habitat protection.
"A formal stewardship program."
"Educational and promotional materials and full-time staff to develop and deliver the program."
"Trained staff and practical information on how to approach landowners. Well defined program to work with."
"Incentives (not just monetary) for landowners!"
"Security and training for staff. Improved incentives for landowners."
"Qualified staff at all levels."
"Trained staff."

Question 3: "How do you expect to meet this need?"

Generally, people hoped to raise more money. Participation in workshops and other seminars was a popular method for training their staff. Some people responded to the need for better legislation by stating their intention to lobby for it.

"Continued encouragement of stewardship through funding of projects and coordinators, workshops, personal acquaintances, etc."
"By designing one [stewardship program] over the next year."
"Hold training sessions."
"1. Pursue amendment to existing legislation. 2. Gain through experience and contact with resource people (such as future workshops?)."
"New Heritage Act or new agricultural legislation."
"Getting started as soon as possible and try train staff with stewardship programs."
"To assist in providing co-operative venture of water management."
"WHC contract to identify what a Stewardship Program would include — as part of EHJV Program."

"Maybe in a year, on a contract basis only (no P/Ys)."
"Attempt to apply for any potential funding through grants, government job creation projects, special funds? work with community-based groups who have similar interests and volunteers. Plus amendments to existing legislation. Adult education."
"Our senior management will have to be sold on the idea."
"Funding for staff — contract initially the full-time positions in each province funded through the EHJV."
"Better training and training manual needed."
"Continued research,.... I am running out of ideas on this — we all need to work on this."
"Continued fundraising; encouraging information exchange among programs through training and communication when possible. Education of general public re: private stewardship and lobby the governments."
"Co-operative funding programs (EHJV, WHC, CWS, PROV. DU), Qualified staff will develop with "on the job" experience - a practical training manual would help greatly."
"Stewardship courses, workshops."

Section 4: "Parts of the workshop"

Question 1: "What was the most valuable part of the program for you?"

The heavy favorites were the workshops with 17 positive mentions. There was also general agreement that simply the act of getting together and discussing the issue was very beneficial.

"Learning of the different approaches to stewardship. Anne's adult education talk."
"Adult education seminar."
"The two morning workshops."
"Role playing."
"I have no stewardship background so it was all important."
"Workshop sessions and individual contacts."
"Learning about what is going on in the Maritimes."
"Stewardship programs presentation (profit from other's experience)."
"The workshops by Anne and Stu."
"Education and informal sessions."
"Workshops on last morning."
"Workshop on adult education; stewardship talks on ongoing stewardship programs; casual informal discussion —which we needed more time for."
"An opportunity to meet and discuss stewardship, ideas, concepts."
"Workshop sessions on Wednesday morning."
"Chance to meet and talk with other participants."
"The hands-on workshops by Hilts and Camozzi — both excellent. Field trip also good."
"Anne Camozzi's workshop, Stewart Hilts workshop and the opportunity to interact with other stewardship program coordinators."
"In general the opportunity to meet others in the field, and to see the sometimes fragmented interests brought together under the common ground of private stewardship. The info on EHJV was important. Opportunity to participate in Camozzi workshop and observe adult education happen."
"The workshop sessions conducted by Anne Camozzi and Stu H."
"Wed. Workshops."

Question 2: "What was the least valuable part of the program for you?"

The responses here were varied and focused on topics with which the responders had already been familiar.

"My talk."
"Some of the formal presentations, but none were uninformative or useless."
"Wetlands and watershed stewardship speakers."
"Not all presentations were applicable, but interesting nonetheless."
"The workshop on adult participation (sorry for Anne, but this doesn't mean I did not appreciate)."
"Talk on NAWP + EHJV (I'm part of it!)."
"The field trip — since I was involved with the Montague project earlier in the summer."
"Too many "talks" in one day in a hot room."
"Speakers — but mostly because I had heard some of the speakers before."
"Most of the speakers had little to add about the general state of knowledge in the region."
"Regional updates."

Question 3: "What topics had you hoped the program would include that you found lacking?"

People seemed to want more in the way of practical applications: techniques, approaches, that sort of thing. A couple people mentioned that more analysis/evaluation would have been profitable.

"I was hoping to hear a little more about the New England situation — examples! How-to-dos!"
"Connecting natural areas with local stewards."
"Perhaps a little more emphasis on practical applications."
"A wrap-up where participants with experience in stewardship programs would have made a sort of rating (evaluation) of the efficiency of diverse possible initiatives."
"Too wildlife oriented."
"Practical "how-to's" on setting up legal wetland and coastal protection in perpetuity."
"Legal procedures — easements, restrictive covenants, conservation leases — how arranged — pros and cons — needs for legislative or taxation changes."
"Funding sources."
"More time for practical "how-to" approach."

"We just needed more time!"

"I found the lack of a fun-filled way of reporting back to plenary after the mock-interviews was biggest disappointment."

"Aspects of stewardship such as were dealt with during the second day."

"Analysis of methods used and relative effectiveness."

Further Comments:

The duration of the workshop was too sort for those aspects dealt with in Day 2. I would have preferred two days of the type of activity that we engaged in during day 2 and we should have had more time to discuss and evaluate the results of our role playing, etc. Over all and excellent experience. Great job.

Your organization was excellent. Hindsight is always perfect but I think it might have been good to have day 2 and 3 half speakers and half workshops to break up the sitting and listening.

It may have been a bit more productive to have had the recommendations discussions after the workshop sessions rather than between the formal presentations and the workshop.

It would be interesting to keep participants informed of ongoing or recently completed stewardship programs. I am thinking particularly of Brenda Penak's allusions of ongoing negotiations in a corporate stewardship program which seems to involve a pulp and paper company.

From my perspective, that is, just beginning a stewardship program, this workshop was extremely useful. Review of presentations of existing programs were probably of less value to me then practical applications, at the time. However, once our program is underway I would likely place more value on presentations and contacts. At any rate, I feel that the whole concept of annual (?) stewardship meetings for the Atlantic region is a good one, and I hope this type of workshop will continue.

This was a very good workshop in my opinion. More are needed on "new"/"different" methods of stewardship/land retention. Anne Camozzi's material is critical to success on the land.

APPENDIX B:
References for Further Study

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APPENDIX C:
List of Participants

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Ms. Rosemary Curley ..... Wetlands Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Division, Department of the Environment.

Dr. Graham Daborn ..... Director, Acadia Center for Estuary Research.

Mr. Randy Dibblee ..... Wildlife Biologist, Waterfowl and Fur Bearers, Department of the Environment.

Mr. Tom Duffy ..... Biologist, PEI Division of Fish and Wildlife.

Mr. Greg Filyk ..... Project Officer, National Programs, Wildlife Habitat Canada.

Ms. Diane Griffin ..... Executive Director, Landowner Contact Program, Island Nature Trust.

Mr. Terry Hennigar ..... Branch Chief, Inland Waters Directorate, Environment Canada.

Dr. Stew Hilts ..... Professor, Land Resource Sciences, University of Guelph.

Mr. Harold Hinds ..... Executive Director, Nature Trust of New Brunswick, University of New Brunswick (Biology).

Mr. Fred Horne ..... Landowner Contact Program, Island Nature Trust.

Mr. Tom Horn ..... Vice President, Programs, QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment (Vermont Field Office).

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